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## NEW ANTHRIBIDÆ.

BY CHAS. SCHAEFFER.

On the different entomological expeditions made during the last four years to Texas, Utah and Arizona in the interest of the Brooklyn Museum, a comparatively large number of new species of Anthribidæ were taken. The family is exceedingly well represented in Brownsville, Texas, if we take in consideration the small number of species occurring within the limits of the United States. From this interesting semitropical region twenty-one species are known, of which seven are new. The Anthribid fauna of the Huachuca Mts., Arizona, as far as known, is in comparison with the Brownsville fauna not as rich, but every species taken there proved to be new.

In the "Catalogue des Anthribides" by A. Bovie, published in Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., vol. xlix, p. 218, several changes have been made, which concern also some of our genera and species.

The catalogue has been revised by Dr. Jordan, who, having been for years the principal worker in this family, possesses a good knowledge of these insects.

Dealing with the species of the entire globe gives him naturally a wider view and a better understanding of the relationship of the different genera than those dealing only with a limited fauna, where, as in our own, the family is comparatively poorly represented, and some of the genera seem to stand quite isolated. Unfortunately Dr. Jordan does not seem to have seen some of our species, which is undoubtedly the cause of placing them wrongly.

The position given *Ormiscus* (*Hormiscus*)—between *Ischnocerus* and *Eurymycter*—including *Gonops* and *Toxotropis* as synonyms, and followed by *Eusphyrus*, may be correct, as there are a number of genera placed between them, which do not occur in our fauna, but placing *Tropideres* and *Phanosolena* between *Eurymycter* and *Gonotropis* is to me unnatural. The two last named genera are more closely related to each other than they are to others, and are best left as they stand in our list.

The genera *Gonops* and *Toxotropis* are made synonyms of *Ormiscus* (*Hormiscus*). The characters separating the first two genera

are slight and consist only of the spur-like process at apex of middle and hind tibiæ of the males of *Gonops*, a character which I have not seen in any of the species of *Toxotropis*, but which is said to be present in the Central and South American species, included in the genus *Ormiscus* by Dr. Jordan, in some of which only the middle tibiæ are armed with a short spur. Our *Gonops fissunguis* would therefore only be congeneric with the Central and South American species placed in *Ormiscus*. The males of *Toxotropis* as above stated have no spur-like processes on the middle and hind tibiæ, but I do not think this character is important enough to keep this genus distinct. For the present I think it better to retain *Toxotropis* for those species having no spur like process at apex of hind and middle tibiæ in the males, till our species have been studied and compared with the Central and South American species.

*Eusphyrus* also cannot, in my opinion, be retained as distinct from *Toxotropis*. The position of the basal carina, as already remarked by Dr. Jordan,\* is variable; *quercus* and *eusphyroides*, described below, connect the two genera, especially the latter species, which, if the thorax is kept in correct position, arouses some doubt as to its position, and may be equally well placed in *Eusphyrus*, though the carina is not quite basal.

Our species of all these genera do not entirely agree with the description of *Ormiscus* by Lacordaire, but some of the Central and South American species may bridge over the differences, in which case the species of *Eusphyrus* have also to be placed in *Ormiscus*, or if the tibial spurs are thought to be of generic importance, *Toxotropis* has to be retained with *Eusphyrus* as synonym, but, as already stated, I do not think that the presence or absence of these spurs is of generic importance.

Typical *Tropideres* are said not to occur in America, but *bimaculatus* is given in the catalogue under *Tropideres*, while *rectus* is doubtfully placed with others, which are said either to belong in *Monocleus*, *Goniocleus* or *Homocleus*. *Bimaculatus*, if not a true *Tropideres*, would be best placed in *Monocleus*, though the ante-basal carina is distinctly curved forward at sides, not quite extending to the middle; *rectus* does not seem to agree with any of the proposed genera, and if the characters hold good, used for the separation of these apparently closely allied genera, a new genus will be necessary for this species.

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\* *Novitates Zoologicae*, vol. xi, p. 286.

*Euparius* Schönh., as the older name is used instead of *Cratoparis*.

Under the genus *Anthrribus* only *cornutus* of our species is given in the catalogue, while *lividus*, *vagus*, *bipunctatus* and *penicellatus* are referred to *Brachytarsus*. This course is a little strange, and I do not see any reason for separating the last four species from *cornutus* and putting them in *Brachytarsus*, where they are entirely out of place.

Dr. Jordan will be the author of the family Anthribidæ in Wytsmann's Genera Insectorum, and it is to be hoped that he will not make the same mistake as his co-workers, in depending on the descriptions of certain genera alone, which resulted in several instances of grave errors, which could have been avoided and should not occur in a work of that kind.

It has been my intention to give tables for the determination of species of the larger genera, but I could not obtain one or two species of *Toxotropis* and also of *Brachytarsus*, of which the descriptions were not sufficient for this purpose.

I hope, however, to publish these later, or if enough material could be obtained, a revision of the entire family.

**Phanosolena arizonica** n. sp.—Pubescence brownish black, on thorax and elytra intermixed with testaceous and white, the former condensed more at the elytral humeri and sides, and the white forming on the third interval a few short lines, also on the fourth interval and at apex a few spots of white hairs; otherwise in form and structure as in *nigrotuberculata*, except that the beak in the male, on each side above the antennal fossæ is strongly convex, giving it a more contracted appearance and causing the median line to be impressed; the eyes are separated from the antennal fossæ by not quite half the width of the eye, which is in the male smaller than the antennal fossæ, the latter is large and somewhat triangular shaped in the male; in the female smaller, about the size of the eye. Length, male, 4.5 mm.; female, 3.5 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona, August 10th.

This species is very close to *nigrotuberculata*, but is much larger, of a darker color, has the eyes distinctly separated from the antennal fossæ, the latter are very close to the eyes in *nigrotuberculata*, and the beak of the male on each side, between the antennal insertion, very convex and at middle impressed.

**Toxotropis sextuberculatus** n. sp.—Brown, pubescence on head, thorax and elytra intermixed with cinereous not forming a distinct design; third elytral interval with three tubercles of which the subbasal one is the largest; scutellum white. Front convex, eyes oblique, emarginate; antennæ short,

reaching to the hind angles of thorax, basal joints pale, the others piceous. Antebasal ridge of prothorax broadly rounded. Metasternum moderately densely clothed with white hairs, abdomen more sparsely and with shorter hairs. Legs pale, except tibiae at apex and partly the tarsi blackish, claws deeply cleft, the inner portions of the cleft claws touching each other. Length 2.5 mm.

Enterprise, Florida, collected by the late Ottomar Dietz.

By the deeply cleft claws this species has to be placed with *irroratus* and *submetallicus*, from which and from all our other species it will be easily known by the tuberculate third elytral interval. The basal tubercle is the largest, the second is situated slightly behind middle and the third near apex.

**Toxotropis eusphyroides** n. sp. —Pale brown, head, thorax and elytra intermixed with yellowish cinereous pubescence, forming a more or less well defined median line on the thorax with some more or less confluent spots at sides, on the elytra a broad basal, a post median and apical fasciae, these fasciae more or less confluent, leaving a basal, a large median spot, the latter of irregular outline and an apical transverse band dark. Head convex; eyes oblique, emarginate; beak slightly narrower at base than at apex, the latter feebly emarginate; antennal fossae not visible from above; antennae pale, club darker, joints three to eight decreasing in width, club somewhat loosely formed. Prothorax wider at base than long, sides gradually narrowing to apex, antebasal ridge broadly arcuate at middle, very near the base of elytra, hind angles prominent. Elytra nearly parallel-sided, striae moderately closely punctured. Body beneath moderately densely pubescent. Femora darker than the tibiae, the latter and the first tarsal joint black at apex; claws cleft, the inner portion smaller than the outer and convergent. Length 2.25-2.5 mm.

Brownsville, Texas, July.

The more prominent hind angles of thorax and the general form suggest *Eusphyrus*. The position of the antebasal carina is in this species closer to the elytral base than in the other species, except *quercus*, from which the form of claws, the more prominent basal angles of thorax and the coloration will easily separate it. In general appearance and coloration it resembles very much *Eusphyrus walshii*.

**Toxotropis quercus** n. sp. —Blackish brown, inclining to reddish brown in some parts; head, thorax and elytra with cinereous hairs intermixed, the pale hairs forming on the elytra a broad basal fascia, leaving on each side at middle of base two darker spots, suture and apex also with cinereous hairs. Head convex, eyes oblique, emarginate, beak strongly transverse, feebly emarginate at apex. Antennal joints pale at base, the outer darker, gradually decreasing in length. Thorax at base as wide as long, sides nearly parallel behind to about middle, then feebly arcuately narrowing to apex; antebasal carina broadly but not strongly lobed at middle and not very far from the base of the elytra, not

reflexed at sides. Elytra parallel at sides, broadly rounded at apex, striate; striæ punctate, intervals flat, surface densely covered with blackish brown hairs, intermixed with cinereous hairs, the latter condensed in a broad basal fascia, leaving two darker spots on each side of base; a sutural line and irregular apical fascia also cinereous. Body beneath not densely clothed with cinereous pubescence. Legs pale, except apex of hind tibiæ and tarsi blackish; claws with a small tooth. Length 2.75 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

This species is easily recognized from the others, with the claws simply toothed, by the more robust form and the position of the ante-basal ridge of prothorax, which is nearer the base than in any of our other species, except *eusphyroides*, which has the hind angles of thorax prominent and the claws deeply cleft.

**Toxotropis albofasciatus** n. sp.—Blackish brown, head, thorax and elytra intermixed with white pubescence, the latter forming at basal third a narrow arcuate fascia not extending to the side margin, but along the suture to base, at apical third, along the sides and thorax are a few small spots of white hairs. Head convex, eyes oblique, emarginate, antennal fossæ not visible from above, close to the eyes; antennæ piceous, reaching to the hind angles of thorax, joints three to eight gradually decreasing in length, club relatively more compact than in the other species. Prothorax at base broader than long, sides feebly narrowing to about apical third, then slightly arcuately narrowing to apex; antebasal carina broadly rounded at middle, not recurved at sides. Elytra twice as long as the thorax, sides parallel, striæ impressed, moderately punctate. Body beneath rather sparsely clothed with cinereous pubescence. Tarsi as long or slightly longer than the tibiæ, claws feebly toothed. Length 2 mm.

Brownsville, Texas, June and July.

The nearly black pubescence of the upper surface and the well-defined, narrow, arcuate, white post-basal fascia render the recognition of this species easy. The form is also slightly shorter and a little more robust than *pusillus*, and the antennal fossæ are nearer the eyes than in any of our other species.

**Eusphyrus rectus** n. sp.—Brown, with pale hairs intermixed, which predominate on elytra, leaving there a subbasal spot, a postmedian sutural patch and some smaller spots at apex, brown. Head convex, beak distinctly narrower at base than at apex, the latter feebly emarginate; eyes oblique, emarginate. Basal joints of antennæ pale, outer joints and club dark, the latter slightly more compact than in *walshii*. Thorax broader at base than long, sides feebly narrowing to about middle, then slightly more strongly to apex; basal carina close to the margin, straight, not arcuate, basal angles feebly prominent. Elytra striate, striæ punctate, rather densely pubescent with brown and pale hairs, basal margin slightly emarginate and feebly retracted. Underside sparsely pubescent with cinereous hairs. Femora darker than the tibiæ. Length 2 mm.

Brownsville, Texas, July.

This species differs from *walshii* in its straight basal carina of the thorax, feebly lobed at middle in *walshii*, the less prominent hind angles of the thorax, the much denser pubescence and the slightly more compact antennal club.

**Eusphyrus arizonensis** n. sp.—Form, size and coloration as in *walshii*, from which it differs in the denser pubescence, more irrorated with paler spots, the basal carina of thorax relatively feebly lobed at middle and the more compact antennal club, the latter is larger and more loosely jointed in *walshii*. Length 3 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

This species is very close to *walshii*, of which it may prove to be a variety, but the differences mentioned above are constant in the small series which I have seen.

#### **GRIBURIOSOMA** n. gen.

Head feebly convex ; beak slightly more than twice as broad as long, sides dilated over the antennal cavities, sinuate near the eyes, obliquely rounded at apical angles and sinuate at middle of apex ; eyes slightly oval, not oblique, emarginate below ; antennal cavities large, distinctly limited in front of eyes ; vertical and somewhat triangularly shaped, antennæ very short, as long as the head and beak, first and second joints equal, stouter than the others, three and four equal, fifth nearly as long as fourth and slightly wider, sixth to eighth gradually decreasing in length, ninth to eleventh forming a somewhat compact club ; false mentum deeply arcuately emarginate, lobes obtuse at apex. Prothorax wider at base than long, longer dorsally than laterally ; carina feebly antebasal, slightly arcuate at middle, recurved at side and extending not quite to the middle, inferior basal carina visible at sides and connected with the subbasal carina at hind angles. Elytra about twice as long as prothorax, strongly declivous at apex. Pygidium slightly broader at base than long, narrowing to the rounded apex. Hind femora as long as abdomen, tarsi as long as the tibiæ, first joint of hind tarsi as long as the following, second joint short, covering the third, claw joint longer than the second joint, claws feebly toothed. Anterior coxæ nearly contiguous. Mesosternal process vertical, slightly narrowing to apex, which is rounded.

Type.—*Griburiosoma platanum* n. sp.

Judging from Lacordaire's description, this genus seems to be near *Phæniton* Schönh., but the form of the antennal joints is different, the other differences are slight and may be variable in the species of the latter genus.

**Griburiosoma platanum** n. sp.—Black, thorax red, tibiæ and apex of first joint of tarsi pale. Head rather densely covered with greyish white hairs. Antennæ black. Sides of thorax gradually narrowing to apex, sparsely clothed with white hairs, surface longitudinally, rugosely sculptured, red, apex blackish. Elytra striate, striæ closely punctate, black, clothed at base, sides and declivous apex with short sparse white hairs. Underside and pygidium more densely pubescent with longer white hairs. Length 6 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona.

I obtained this species from dead branches of a sycamore. It resembles at first sight in form, color and markings *Griburius montezumæ*. There is also an indistinct, obscure, reddish spot on each side of elytra; the subbasal and inferior carina of the thorax are black, except the continuation of the subbasal carina at sides from a little above the hind angles, where it has the color of thorax.

**Phœnicobius schwarzii** n. sp.—*Male*.—Elongate, upper surface nearly uniformly clothed with ochreous hairs. Head feebly convex, eyes feebly emarginate, clypeus at sides near antennal insertion feebly elevated; antennæ twice as long as the body, formed as in *chamæropis*. Thorax at base longer than broad, basal carina feebly lobed at middle, recurved along the sides to about middle, hind angles rounded, sides near the latter slightly sinuate, disk on each side of median line impressed; on each side, outside of these impressions, a not very strong tuberculiform elevation. Elytra more than twice as long as the thorax, striæ not impressed, but consisting of rows of moderately large punctures. Body beneath rather densely clothed with paler hairs; legs annulated, tarsi shorter than the tibiæ, formed as in *chamæropis*, claws cleft, the inner portion smaller than the outer. Length 9.25 mm.

*Female*.—Antennæ shorter than the body, beak at sides not elevated above the antennal fossæ, which are smaller than those of the male; otherwise as in the male. Length 8 mm.

Brownsville, Texas, U. S. Nat. Museum.

I take pleasure in dedicating this species to Mr. E. A. Schwarz. It is readily distinguished from *chamæropis* by its nearly uniform coloration, denser pubescence and more robust form. There are a few irregularly placed, apparently darker spots on elytra, caused by the pubescence being there yellowish grey and finer and sparser, permitting the surface color of the elytra to be seen; near the side margins of elytra are a few spots of darker hairs, the head has a



darker median line, and the thoracic impressions are also slightly darker. The specimens were taken inside of a dead leaf stem of *Sabal mexicana*, August 14th, by Prof. Townsend.

**Euparius subtesselatus** n. sp.—Elongate-oval, narrower than *lunatus*; thorax coarsely and densely punctate; pubescence blackish, with patches and spots of ochraceous and yellowish gray intermixed on thorax and elytra. Head densely punctate, covered densely with ochraceous hairs, beak feebly emarginate at apex; antennæ pale, club black, first and second joint stout, second joint much shorter than first, three as long but narrower than the first, four to eight gradually decreasing in length, joints of the club nearly as in *lunatus*. Thorax slightly broader at base than long, basal carina feebly arcuate, rectangular, recurved at sides, reaching not quite to middle, before the basal angles slightly sinuate; surface coarsely and densely punctate, sparsely pubescent, with blackish brown hairs, intermixed with ochreous spots, especially near apex and at middle of disk. Elytra about two and one-half times as long as the prothorax, striate-punctate, punctures more closely placed and larger than in *lunatus*, intervals feebly convex and finely and sparsely punctate; pubescence blackish brown, variegated with ochraceous and yellowish grey patches and spots, of which an elongate basal patch is the largest, occupying on each side the second, third and fourth elytral intervals to not quite down the middle, leaving a large scutellar space and suture darker, third interval and apex tessellated with some paler spots, sutural interval faintly so. Body beneath sparsely clothed with short greyish pubescence. Legs black, except the tibiæ at middle and nearly the entire first joint of middle and hind tibiæ pale. Length 6 mm.

Arizona (Dietz).

This species differs from *lunatus* by narrower form, coarsely and densely punctate prothorax, not being as densely pubescent, and the different markings and general color.

In specimens of *lunatus* from Florida and Texas the white ante-median spot of elytra is entirely absent and the general color is more uniform ochraceous, without any mixture of white; this gives these specimens a distinct appearance, but as no other character exists to separate them and intermediate specimens occur in the same localities, they do not deserve, in my opinion, a varietal name.

**Piezocorynus tessellatus** n. sp.—Blackish brown, alternate elytral interspaces tessellated with black and yellowish spots. Beak feebly arcuately emarginate at apex. Antennæ slender, dark, last joint paler at apex, first joint shorter and stouter than second, which again is stouter and about three-fourths as long as third, three to seven gradually decreasing in length, the last four joints forming a loose club, joints eight and nine of equal length, but the former narrower, joint ten transverse. Prothorax broader at base than long; carina not quite basal and feebly rounded, recurved at sides and gradually disappearing towards middle; color black, with an apical median pale spot. Elytra nearly three times as long as the thorax, striate, striæ rather closely punctate; alternate

interspaces wider and slightly convex, tessellated with black and pale spots; scutellum white. Body beneath sparsely clothed with greyish pubescence. Legs black, tibiae near base and first joint of tarsi at base pale; second and third tarsal joints scarcely wider than first. Length 6.50 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona, collected by Mr. Gustav Beyer, to whom I am indebted for the single male.

According to the description, this species must be near *alternans* from South America, but the legs are differently colored and the eighth antennal joint is not four times as long as apically broad. From our North American species it will easily be recognized by the markings of the elytra and by the form of the eighth antennal joint, which is similar to that of *maestus*. The third ventral segment is feebly convex at middle.

The males of *mixtus* have on the third ventral segment a small tubercle at middle, and the eyes are emarginate, but very feebly.

#### ARÆODERES n. gen.

Head flat, immersed in the thorax as far as the eyes; beak more than twice as wide as long, truncate at apex, sides straight, covering the antennal cavities; eyes convex, rounded, not oblique, truncate-emarginate in front of antennal cavities; antennal cavities transverse, occupying the whole length of the beak and close to the eyes; antennæ reaching to the hind angles of prothorax, first and second joints equal, much stouter than the others, third joint slightly smaller than fourth, fourth to eighth gradually decreasing in length, ninth to eleventh forming a loose club; false mentum broadly emarginate, lobes rounded at tip. Prothorax convex, nearly twice as wide at base than long, dorsally longer than laterally. Carina basal, feebly arcuate, extending at sides to the front angles, hind angles rectangular. Elytra convex, about twice as long as the prothorax, gradually declivous at apex, humeri rounded, apices sinuate before the sutural angles, coarsely striate-punctate. Tarsi short, second joint covering the third, claws cleft. Anterior coxæ narrowly separated, mesosternal process vertical, slightly narrower at tip and truncate.

Type.—*Aræoderes texanus* n. sp.

Judging from the description, this genus seems to be allied to *Picenia* Pascoe, and is best placed between *Euparius* (*Cratoparis*) and *Brachytarsus* of our fauna.

**Aræoderes texanus** n. sp.—Brown, sparsely pubescent with luteous hairs, forming at basal third a larger patch, several smaller spots are transversely placed at about apical third and one or two at sides; the light hairs on the thorax condensed in one spot on each side near apex, one on each near basal margin and a short antescutellar line. Head coarsely punctured, sparsely clothed with luteous hairs; antennæ pale, except the ninth and tenth joints which are darker. Thorax coarsely punctate and feebly pubescent, sides slightly sinuate before the hind angles, then arcuately narrowing to apex. Elytra convex, coarsely punctate-striate, apex sinuate before the sutural angles. Body beneath sparsely pubescent, metasternum more densely than the rest; prosternum coarsely punctate; metasternum and abdomen, except last segment, very coarsely and sparsely punctate with a few finer punctures intermixed, penultimate and last abdominal segment much more finely and moderately densely punctate. Femora dark, tibiæ and tarsi pale. Length 2.25–2.5 mm.

Brownsville, Texas, July.

**Brachytarsus ornatus** n. sp.—Black, pubescence of upper surface dark brown, cinereous and pale yellowish, the two latter colors forming on each elytron an indistinct arcuate subbasal fascia and two broken up subapical fasciæ; legs indistinctly annulate. Head not convex, on the same plane as the beak; the latter as long as the head, oblique at sides, apex truncate; eyes slightly longer than broad, emarginate behind; antennal cavities occupying the sides of the beak and close to the eyes; antennæ not quite reaching to base of thorax, first and second joints stouter than the others, equal, third to eighth decreasing in length, pale, club large, loosely jointed, black. Thorax at base as wide as long; basal carina very feebly arcuate, rectangularly recurved and extending not very far up the sides; the latter gradually narrowing to apex; surface indistinctly punctate, feebly carinate at middle, the carina extending from base nearly to middle; pubescence brown, with some paler hairs intermixed. Elytra elongate, parallel, apex sinuate before the sutural angles; disk striate, striæ feebly punctate; pubescence dense, brown, variegated with cinereous and yellowish cinereous hairs, the latter forming a subbasal, irregularly arcuate fascia, a subsutural and submarginal line and two not clearly defined, transverse, subapical fasciæ. Body beneath sparsely clothed with cinereous hairs. Femora in great part dark at middle, tibiæ slightly annulated, tarsi pale, claws feebly cleft. Length 3 mm.

Buckskin, Utah, June 15, 1904; collected by Mr. Jac. Doll.

The annulated legs will separate this from our other species, except *alternans*, from which it will be distinguished by the narrower and more elongate form, the different elytral markings and the longitudinal carina of thorax, by which it also differs from all our other species. The presence of a longitudinal, median basal carina on the thorax is an unusual character in this genus, at least in our species, but not sufficient alone to create a new genus.

The markings on the elytra are a little obscure, not clearly defined.

**Brachytarsus riddelliae** n. sp.—Elongate, narrow, in form very near *variegatus*, rather densely clothed with greyish white pubescence, slightly variegated on thorax and elytra with pale ochreous pubescence. Head flat; beak feebly oblique each side, eyes lateral, antennal cavities close to the eyes; antennæ pale, club darker, first and second joints larger and stouter than the others, third to fifth equal in length, sixth and seventh each slightly shorter than the fifth, but equal to each other, eight slightly longer and a little stouter than the seventh, club loosely jointed. Thorax broader at base than long, sides gradually narrowing to apex, as usually dorsally longer than laterally; carina feebly arcuate at middle and scarcely reflexed at hind angles, surface densely pubescent with grey and yellowish grey hairs. Elytra elongate, striate, striæ feebly punctate, intervals densely and finely punctate, pubescence grey, variegated with yellowish grey, the latter forming on each elytron a not clearly defined basal spot and a few indistinct spots near suture. Body beneath not very densely clothed with white hairs. Legs testaceous, claws feebly cleft. Length 2 mm.

Tucson, Arizona, collected on *Riddellia* by Mr. E. A. Schwarz, to whom I am indebted for the specimens.

This species must be near *griseus*, but the hind angles are said to be acute and the basal ridge to extend nearly one-half of the length of the thorax at sides in that species.

The color is variable, some specimens are uniformly grey, others have the yellowish grey spots on the elytra more clearly defined.

**Brachytarsus nigromaculatus** n. sp.—Narrow, elongate, form of *variegatus*, color reddish testaceous; antennal club and three spots on elytra black, suture at apex and sides of abdomen infusate. Head as usual, but the beak not strongly oblique at sides. Thorax at base broader than long; sides, before the hind angles, feebly sinuate, nearly parallel to about middle, then more obliquely narrowing to apex; basal carina very feebly arcuate, not recurved at sides, hind angles rectangular. Elytra striate, striæ scarcely punctured, intervals feebly rugose, pubescent with cinereous hairs, except on the spots, where the pubescence is black, two of these are situated at base, the larger near the scutellum and the smaller at the humeri, another one is situated slightly behind middle and is large and transverse, suture narrowly black and apex along suture infusate. Body beneath sparsely pubescent; legs pale, except apex of tibiæ, which are slightly darker, claws feebly cleft. Length 2.75 mm.

Huachuca Mts., Arizona, July.

Readily known by the peculiar coloration.

**Brachytarsus beyeri** n. sp.—Robust, of nearly the same form as *tomentosus*, but much larger and with coarser pubescence, which is yellowish grey and more or less irrorated with darker spots on elytra; antennæ and legs pale, club of the latter darker. Thorax much wider at base than long, basal carina slightly arcuate, rectangularly reflexed at sides, scarcely extending along the sides, surface with sparsely placed large punctures, hidden by the dense pubescence. Elytra scarcely twice as long as the thorax, striate, striæ somewhat

coarsely punctured, intervals finely and densely punctate, surface densely and rather coarsely pubescent, pubescence yellowish grey, more or less irrorated with some darker spots. Body beneath densely covered with cinerous pubescence. Claws deeply cleft. Length 2.75 mm.

Lower California, collected by Mr. Gustav Beyer, to whom this species is dedicated.

This species, with the form of *tomentosus* and the size of *limbatus*, is easily recognizable.

The color of the pubescence is grey or yellowish grey, more or less irrorated with slightly darker spots or entirely uniform.